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SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
WORCESTER INSANE HOSPITAL,
AND
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM AT WORCESTER,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1903.

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Mass.: Worcester State Hospital



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THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

MASS. STATE
TO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.


THOMAS RUSSELL,	BOSTON.
SARAH E. WHITIN,	WHITINSVILLE.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN,	WORCESTER.
SAMUEL B. WOODWARD,	WORCESTER.
THOMAS H. GAGE,	WORCESTER.
GEORGE W. WELLS,	SOUTHRIDGE.
ROCKWOOD HOAR,	WORCESTER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOSEA M. QUINBY, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ALFRED I. NOBLE, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
HARRY A. COTTON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CORNELIA B. J. SCHORER, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ISADOR H. CORIAT, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
THEODORE A. HOCH, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
HENRY S. CHAFFEE, M.D.,	<i>Junior Assistant.</i>
CHARLES T. FISHER, M.D.,	<i>Junior Assistant.</i>
WILLIAM E. KORNEGAY, M.D.,	<i>Junior Assistant.</i>
H. WALTON WOOD, M.D.,	<i>Junior Assistant.</i>
HENRY R. CENTER,	<i>Steward.</i>
LILA J. GORDON,	<i>Matron.</i>
S. JOSEPHINE BRECK,	<i>Clerk.</i>
JOSEPH T. REYNOLDS,	<i>Farmer.</i>

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM D. SPROAT,	<i>Druggist.</i>
ALBERT WOOD,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
GEORGE L. CLARK,	<i>Auditor.</i>
JAMES DICKISON, JR.,	<i>Engineer.</i>



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital respectfully submit their seventieth annual report, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

The hospital has during the year last past been conducted with economy and efficiency of management by its officers, as will appear from the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, presented herewith.

It has cared for a larger number of patients than in any previous year, the average daily number being 1,100.75, and the number of patients on Sept. 30, 1902, being 1,116.

The principal change in the course of the year in the medical staff of the institution has been the resignation of Dr. Adolf Meyer, the pathologist, who left to take an important position in New York State, connected with the care of the insane, and whose work is now being carried on by his former assistants.

The enlargement of the chapel and the chapel wing have been completed, and furnish needed accommodation for the employees of the hospital, and also work rooms in which an additional number of the patients can be given beneficial employment.

There have been no epidemics of contagious disease during the year.

In the latter part of last August the attention of the public was drawn to this institution by a series of statements contained in some of the papers of this State, especially those published in the city of Worcester, making charges of bad

management against the hospital and its officers. These charges seemed to the trustees to call for an investigation by them; and such an investigation was made, and on September 13 a report of the result of such an investigation was made by this Board and published in pamphlet form. This report not only contains a statement of the circumstances which gave rise to the charges and the result of the findings of the trustees as to their truth or falsity, but it also contained such a good statement of the methods, resources and conduct of the institution, that we desire to make it a part of this report, as an Appendix.

Good progress has been made during the year in the building of the nurses' home, for which an appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1901; and during the spring of the coming year it should be completed, and be ready to supply much-needed accommodations for 60 female attendants.

The Board would repeat the recommendation made last year of an appropriation of \$10,000 for a morgue; and would ask for an additional appropriation for carrying on the equipment of the hospital with means for electrical lighting; and for \$3,000 for the enlargement of the office, where there is now no proper room for the typewriters, who have to do their work in the room with the medical officers.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
SARAH E. WHITIN,
FRANCES M. LINCOLN,
SAMUEL B. WOODWARD,
THOMAS H. GAGE,
GEORGE W. WELLS,
ROCKWOOD HOAR,

Trustees.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WORCESTER INSANE HOSPITAL, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MANAGE- MENT OF THAT INSTITUTION, SEPT. 13, 1902.

The Board of Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital, in view of the statements contained in some of the papers of the State concerning matters at the hospital in their charge, submit the following report: —

The attention of the public has been drawn recently to the stories of several female attendants, discharged from the Worcester Insane Hospital. Not content with giving a version of the circumstances attending their discharge, several of the attendants went on to give accounts of the conduct and management of the institution, which were published and given a wide circulation as facts. Such things as these were published: “Many of the patients sleeping on the floor with nothing to cover them but the swab cloths, — the filthy rags which are used in cleaning the building.” “The food is miserable; in cases it is positively filthy.” “The eggs which are put into the egg-nogs are so stale and decayed that the odor can be detected throughout the corridors. The patients would protest at drinking such filthy stuff, and then the attendants would be instructed and obliged to make them drink it through a tube.” “The soup is full of flies, cockroaches, bugs and other delicacies.” “The stench of rotten meat which permeates the house several times a week and sometimes daily is almost enough to make one sick.” “A nightly occurrence to take the swab cloth, full of grease, oil, germs, filth and dust, and shake it out, so that the patient might have something to keep warm.” “Immense rats which

roam at will through the corridors and rooms, and which nibble at them and their clothing."

These things and such things as these have gone out to the public as a fair picture of the state of things existing in an institution which has been located in Worcester for seventy years, and which has been supposed, hitherto, to be a model institution of its kind, and which has repeatedly received the approval of the Governor and Council and of the State Board of Insanity in its annual reports.

The present trustees, whose names are appended to this report, publicly through the newspapers of September 3 invited any one who desired to bring any matter to their attention to write them or call upon them, giving the name and address of each trustee, four of whom live in Worcester. They have failed to receive any responses, save from three persons, two of them former patients, one now in Boston, the other now in Marlborough, the third a patient now in the hospital. The trustees thereupon have proceeded to carefully investigate each matter alleged with reference to the discharge of the attendants, and also with reference to the stories as to the management of the institution, and desire to report to the public the facts as ascertained.

First, as to the discharge of the attendants.

Certain female attendants, who under the rules were allowed each week an afternoon and an evening until 10.30 o'clock, desired to obtain another evening as a regular allowance. Failing to obtain this, on Monday evening, August 26, eleven of them left the wards where they belonged and the building, and stayed out for a second evening until 10.30 o'clock. At that hour they returned, when the patients in the ward were asleep and the wards were quiet for the night. They were met by the superintendent, who had previously communicated with one of the trustees, who took their keys from them, told them they could not enter the wards, and showed them to another part of the building, where there were suitable beds and quarters for each one. There they were found congregated at half-past 6 the next morning, singing and raising a disturbance. They were paid off and discharged, and out of sympathy twelve others, who had taken no part in the previous

affair, left at once. The girls stated that they were locked in their rooms. They were in fact put into a new part, finished and furnished and ready for occupancy, but not yet occupied. There were no keys to the rooms nor to the part of the building where they were, and they were free to go into the centre part of the building through a swinging door. Obviously, they could not have been left outside the building at that hour of the night, though if they had been men they would have deserved it. They could not be permitted to disturb the patients. The superintendent did what was an entirely proper thing to do. Each of these attendants had a beefsteak breakfast served to her the next morning in the Sargent dining room. The sympathizing attendants had the regular breakfast served in the ward, but they refused to help the patients or assist in caring for them in any way, so that they left the patients in their wards utterly uncared for by them, not even unlocking their doors.

Some of the attendants who so left proceeded to narrate as facts stories with reference to the conduct of the hospital which have been published. These stories were not told by all of the attendants who left, and several of them, previous to the publication of the trustees' call for information, told trustees that they were horrified when they read the article published in the evening paper, the stories were so exaggerated. The trustees recognize the wild exaggeration of these statements. Yet it is just to those of the public who have not become familiar with the administration of the hospital by having friends or relatives there as inmates, as well as to those more directly interested by having friends and relatives there, and also to those who, as physicians, supervisors, employees and attendants, give their lives to faithful performance of their respective duties, that the facts concerning the hospital and its management should be stated.

The charges made by these attendants relate to —

1. Insufficient supervision, and ignorance of what occurs in the hospital.
2. Bad food.
3. Lack of bedding and bed clothing.
4. Rats, bugs and vermin.

5. Overcrowding of patients.
6. Neglect of patients.
7. Long hours required of attendants.

Taking up the charges enumerated above : —

1. Insufficient Supervision.

The hospital is regularly inspected and its affairs scrutinized as follows : —

Each month by its Board of seven trustees, who also, especially the women and the two physicians and surgeons on the Board, visit the institution at other times, while all members are frequently employed in the direction of its details in Worcester and elsewhere. They serve entirely without pay. It is also frequently visited and inspected by the agent of the State Board and by members of that Board, by the Governor and the Council, by the joint standing committee on public charitable institutions, and by friends and relatives of patients, who come in large numbers on two days in each week which are public visiting days. Besides this, many patients write constantly of their condition and surroundings to their friends, and each ward contains a letter-box regularly opened by the State agent, where letters and any complaints can be directly brought to him, without going through the hands of any officer or employee.

The trustees also employ, as auditor and confidential adviser, a former steward, now the head of one of the principal educational institutions of Worcester, who is an expert in all matters relating to the prices and quality of all supplies purchased ; and he acts independently of a competent steward of great experience, and of the superintendent, who is known throughout the United States both for his medical skill and also his great practical executive ability.

It would seem, therefore, as if the hospital was guarded at every point by different independent methods of examination, sufficient to insure a proper, careful and successful management. Of course it is no small thing to manage successfully the personal and daily affairs of a thousand persons ; still greater if they are a thousand sick persons ; still greater by far if they are a thousand insane persons. One such person has usually utterly upset and disturbed the nerves of a whole

family before the commitment of the patient to the hospital. And yet the superintendent, as the head of the institution, takes all these thousand people on his heart and brain; has them seven days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year to deal with, — their physical comfort, food, clothing, medical treatment, their health, their whims, their friends and family to meet and to write to. He cannot lay by matters to take up later; he must settle things as they come up; it won't do to let them accumulate. It is easy to mistake business promptness in him for brusqueness, and decision for discourtesy, or, when we deal with one patient, to criticise him who deals with a thousand. Those who know the problems of hospital management realize that the superintendent of a great insane hospital is entitled to the forbearance and the respect of his fellowmen.

2. *Bad Food.*

With reference to the statements that “the food is miserable, in cases it is positively filthy;” “the eggs which are put into the egg-nogs are so stale and decayed that the odor can be detected throughout the corridors;” “the soup is full of flies, cockroaches, bugs and other delicacies;” “the stench of rotten meat which permeates the wards several times a week and sometimes daily is almost enough to make one sick,” and other statements of like nature, the trustees will call the attention of the public first to the following letters from the dealers of whom supplies are purchased, in which they state clearly the quality of the goods furnished: —

SEPT. 9, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: — Replying to your verbal questions regarding the meats supplied by our house to the Worcester Insane Hospital, I have to say that we have always furnished the very best native or corn-fed cattle. Your steward frequently buys the whole beeves, leaving parts hanging, in order that it may thoroughly ripen; purchases of from two to four whole cattle are often made, while the supply of fore-quarters ranges from ten to eighteen at a time, always according to quality. The lambs supplied are always late winter or early spring, and care is always taken to deliver the freshest and best. This will apply to all meats supplied by our house to your institution.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. PRENTICE & Co.,

By WM. VANKENNER, *Manager.*

SEPT. 9, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—In regard to your inquiry as to quality of meats supplied by our house, I beg to say that only the very best of beef, lambs, poultry, hams, bacon, etc., have been furnished. The beef has always been what is commercially known as native or corn-fed stock, and has been supplied in the carcass or by quarters. The hams and bacon are of our own curing, which we consider are the very best.

Yours truly,

ARMOUR & Co.,
By E. E. SESSIONS, *Manager*.

AUG. 30, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—In response to your verbal inquiry, made to us today, regarding the quality and quantities of goods furnished to the Worcester Insane Hospital, we beg to advise that we have supplied the institution at various times during the past year with quantities of fresh pork, smoked shoulders, ham and lard. Shoulders have been purchased in quantities from 500 to 1,000 pounds, hams from 150 pounds upwards, lard in various quantities from 5 tierces down as market conditions would suggest. We have delivered our standard quality or best brand of goods in all cases.

Trusting the above will supply you with the information you desire, we remain,

Yours respectfully, WHITE, PEVEY AND DEXTER Co.,
By R. F. D.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

In response to your inquiry regarding the quality of fish, both fresh and salt, supplied by our house to the Worcester Insane Hospital, we have to say that for a number of years we have supplied weekly from 600 to 800 pounds of fresh fish, which has always been of the very best quality obtainable. In nearly every case codfish has been furnished; in a very few instances, when cod could not be obtained, haddock has been substituted; hake has never been supplied. We have also furnished for a number of years during the season from 90 to 100 gallons of oysters each month; these have always been sent in not less than 45-gallon lots. These oysters are the choicest medium select quality. Further, we have also supplied the Worcester Insane Hospital with salmon for the 4th of July dinner. This

fish has always been the very best quality obtainable. The salt fish supplied is the best medium bank codfish, and we have been careful to send only the freshest and best.

Respectfully yours,

G. P. COBB.

AUG. 30, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital.

GENTLEMEN : — In reply to your request in regard to the quality of eggs bought of us for the Worcester Insane Hospital, would say we are sending 300 to 750 dozen per week of the finest quality; these eggs are known as fresh gathered western eggs, and grade as extras on the market. We always save them from our best collections, sometimes holding over the order a day, so as to be sure to send the finest. Every egg sent is tested by electric light,—a quality of egg that is used by the best grocery trade of Worcester.

Respectfully,

THE W. W. WHIPPLE COMPANY.

AUG. 30, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital.

GENTLEMEN : — In reply to your inquiry in regard to quality of eggs purchased for your institution, will state that they are fresh-gathered western eggs, candled and selected. Will also state that this quality of egg is the same as is used by probably 80 per cent. of the people of this city.

Yours truly,

J. HESLOR & Co.

SEPT. 9, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

GENTLEMEN : — Replying to your verbal question as to the quality of goods that have been supplied by our house to your institution, would say, of the various products, mainly vegetables and fruits, that they have always been of the very best quality. The potatoes, which are often purchased in car lots, are invariably of Maine stock, such as Hebrons, New Queen and Early Rose. The small fruits, berries, peaches, etc., have been the best the market could supply. The canteloupes have been Black Japs, Rocky Fords and Jennie Linds. The watermelons have always been carefully selected from the best of our receipts. I might say, in closing, that these fruits and melons have frequently been supplied in large quantities.

Yours respectfully,

WALTER N. GLEASON.

SEPT. 9, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital.

Replying to your request for a statement as to the kind and grade of food supplies purchased of us for the Worcester Insane Hospital, we submit the following:—

Tea.—Pure Oolong tea, in original chests, of the grade retailed at 40 to 50 cents. You have bought this usually in 25-chest lots. The United States government inspection guarantees that all teas admitted to this country are free from dust and not injurious to health, so the fact that you purchase tea in original packages admits of no doubt as to its purity and wholesomeness.

Coffee.—Good quality Maracaibo or Bourbon Santos coffee, retail value 25 cents. This you always have delivered to you fresh roasted and unground. Quantity contracted for, 3,000 to 10,000 pounds at a time, the raw coffee being set aside for you and roasted to your order.

Spices.—Strictly pure mustard, pepper, cassia, cream of tartar, etc., of the same grade as we supply to the best trade in Worcester County. These you purchase in regular wholesale packages of from 5 to 50 pounds.

As the goods mentioned above are articles often adulterated, we wish to state that we have never sold or delivered to the Worcester Insane Hospital an ounce of compound or adulterated tea, coffee or spice.

Cheese.—New York State full cream, finest grade sold in any market, retailed at 15 cents per pound. Purchases, 300 to 1,500 pounds.

Molasses.—Absolutely pure domestic molasses, retailed at 40 to 50 cents per gallon. Purchases, 5 to 15 barrels.

Raisins.—California 3 crown, sound standard goods, retailed at 10 cents per pound, and fancy seeded, retailed at 12 cents per pound.

Prunes.—Size 50 to 60, California, retailed at 10 cents per pound; sound and standard grade.

Cereals.—Including oat meal, corn meal and cracked wheat,—all of standard quality and sound goods.

Canned Goods.—Standard grade of peas, corn, succotash, beans; retail price from 10 to 13 cents.

Sugars.—Standard granulated and brown sugars, perfectly pure, in lots from 1 to 25 barrels.

So far as the prices on the goods we sell you may indicate the quality, we wish to say that the quantities you use of staple food supplies are such that you get, and are entitled to, prices as low as the largest retailers or even small wholesalers.

Yours respectfully,

E. T. SMITH COMPANY.

BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1902.

H. M. QUINBY, M.D., *Superintendent, Worcester, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—Our salesman, Mr. E. H. Shaffer, has asked us to send you a line with reference to the quality of the flour which we have been shipping you during the past year or more. It hardly seems that this is necessary, because the quality of this flour must have spoken for itself both in regard to quantity and bread per barrel which it produces, and through the quality of the bread itself.

However, we would say that we have been shipping you our Top Patent, made from the very choicest Minnesota and Dakota hard spring wheat. This flour enjoys a very high reputation in the trade throughout the United States and in Europe as well. It is a favorite with the bakers because of its large bread yield.

This company is owned entirely by Massachusetts men, who have been engaged in the distribution of flour for thirty years past. They embarked in the milling business with the sole idea of purchasing the highest grade and most reliable article in the way of flour that is upon the market. We are safe in saying that no mill in the United States enjoys a higher reputation.

With regard to your purchases of our flour, would say that they have been very fortunate for the State, but decidedly less so for us, as they have usually been made in a large way on a low point in the market, and the flour taken out later on, we presume as your necessities required, but usually upon a considerably higher market than when purchases were made.

Thanking you for past favors, and relying upon the merit of our flour to secure us a continuance of same, we remain,

Very truly yours, BAY STATE MILLING COMPANY,
By B. J. ROTHWELL, *President*.

SEPT. 9, 1902.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—Having learned of the dissatisfaction alleged to exist at your institution in regard to the food supplies, we take pleasure in stating that our house has supplied the institution with large quantities of peaches and small fruits, *i.e.*, strawberries, raspberries, etc. These very often have been furnished in quantities of from 5 to 25 baskets of peaches and from 50 to 800 quarts of strawberries at one time. While nominally our business is a retail one, yet we know that we have the reputation of handling the very best fruits, and it has always been this quality that we have furnished to the hospital.

Yours very respectfully,

ARNOLD & MAINE.

The vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, are raised in abundant quantities on the farm, consequently they are fresher than if purchased in the market. They consist of peas, string beans, butter beans, lima beans, cucumbers, beets, turnips, cabbages, summer and winter squashes, early and late corn, celery, carrots, parsnips, onions, rhubarb and lettuce. The farm produces also quantities of apples. There is a herd of ninety-five cows. During August eighty-four were in milk; eleven dry; and 1,137.7 quarts of milk were delivered at the hospital daily from this herd. This milk was put into the ice closet in the cans in which it was delivered, and from them poured into the receptacles for the wards, milk and cream un-separated, and sent up three times a day.

Four years ago a new kitchen was built, which is thoroughly up to date in every particular, and of capacity to cook food for a much larger number of inmates than are now in the hospital. It is well ventilated, and has all the modern improvements. Good cooks, who thoroughly understand their business, are employed. The bakery is a model in every way, and the bakers have great experience in their work. Scullery and all rooms connected with the kitchen are perfectly clean; the swill is never allowed to remain to sour in the tubs, but is taken to the piggery perfectly sweet. There is an up to date butcher's room, where the meat is received and cut up. There are three large ice rooms, one for meats, one for milk, butter and eggs, and the third for the every-day use of the kitchen for all other articles which should be kept on ice. The hospital cuts its own ice, and has large quantities of it.

The food, when cooked, is carried on cars through passages in the basement to the wards, and sent up on lifts to the dining rooms, where it is served. The dining rooms are in charge of the attendants, who are responsible for the proper serving of the food and the cleanliness of the rooms and closets. The kitchen and all its departments are frequently visited by the trustees and carefully inspected.

They also, both before and since these charges appeared, have frequently inspected the meat rooms, and have never found therein any meat not in perfectly good condition, and have never found the slightest odor of decayed meat.

The management found a few years ago that it was exceedingly difficult to obtain an adequate supply of satisfactory butter at prices which made it possible to furnish the quantity demanded by patients within the total cost per week of \$3.25 allowed by the State for all State, city and town patients. The alternatives were either to very materially restrict the amount used or the quality furnished, or to find some satisfactory substitute. The use of oleomargarine was adopted, as being the least objectionable. Consequently a careful inspection was made, and a kind of oleo was procured not in the general market, but specially from a selected manufactory. This was tried and found to be very satisfactory, and accepted without complaint. Its use was in no way covered up. The trustees at their monthly meetings, the physicians and employees, have regularly used it, as have the patients, and have found it economical and excellent. Its use, however, will have to be abandoned, because of the recently enacted legislation by Congress, which has imposed such a tax on the product, which is artificially colored, as is all butter, that the price will be raised so that there can be no economy in its future purchase or use.

Notes are taken of every part of the work in the hospital, and everything pertaining to the condition and care of patients is recorded. These records are made by the attendants, under direction of the physicians; they are all on file, and can be referred to at any time, so that the condition of the patients can be followed year after year.

Among other matters recorded is the weight of the patients, which is taken monthly. These records have been carefully examined; the average weight of the patients on the female side of the house was ascertained for August, 1901, and the average weight of the same patients for July, 1902. It is as follows:—

WARD.	Number of Patients.	Average Weight. August, 1901.	Average Weight of Same Patients, July, 1902.
		Pounds.	Pounds.
Howe 1,	22	131.2	131.8
Howe 2,	16	111.7	121.2
Howe 3,	26	140.2	140.9
Howe 4,	31	129.9	133.9
Folsom 1,	12	107.0	111.3
Folsom 2,	13	107.7	110.5
Folsom 3,	15	106.5	107.9
Phillips 1,	47	129.0	134.8
Phillips 2,	54	129.0	131.0
Phillips 3,	66	133.4	136.4
Phillips 4,	54	106.4	123.2
Hooper Hall,	18	111.8	117.0
Washburn 1,	33	124.0	121.3
Washburn 2,	33	125.3	125.5
Washburn 3,	36	122.6	125.2

The attendants who make this charge of food unfit to eat thus by their own records show a gain in the average weight of from .2 of a pound in Washburn 2 to 16.8 pounds in Phillips 4. On but one ward was there an average loss, on Washburn 1, which is the most excited ward.

All private patients paying over \$5 per week have special diet, and special diet is also provided for the infirmary wards.

As the kitchen is in an entirely separate building, it seems impossible that any great odor should reach the wards from it. Rotten meats are not sold to the hospital, rotten meats are not cooked, and rotten meats are not served to the patients; consequently, no stench from them can permeate the wards.

3. *Lack of Bedding and Bed Clothing.*

It is charged that patients are forced to sleep on the bare floors without proper covering, and that the humane attendants cover them with the swab blankets, which they take from the handles and shake in a vain endeavor to free them from dirt and filth.

Everything bought for the hospital and issued from the storerooms is recorded, and a very perfect system is used for these records. It is easy to ascertain just what has been issued

to the wards, even to a paper of pins; and, in addition to these records, an account of stock was taken in each ward in question the very day the attendants left. The number of patients in each ward was noted, and the exact number of sheets, pillow cases, quilts, blankets, mattresses, pillows, straw beds and pads. There is no need of giving the detail of each ward, but the total in these twelve wards was 410 patients, 1,835 sheets, 832 pillow cases, 529 quilts, 639 pairs blankets, 55 single indestructible blankets, 264 mattresses, 138 straw beds, 65 pads and 474 pillows; in addition to this list, there were many articles in the laundry for each ward, which had not been returned from the wash, over 900 sheets, as well as other articles, being washed daily.

Certainly these figures show that there could not have been a lack of bedding. If it was not used, it was the fault of the very attendants who make the complaint. The straw beds and pads are used for those patients on the excited wards whose habits are such that their bed tickings must be washed and refilled daily. The swabs are made of partly worn blankets. Each pair of blankets makes, when separated, two swabs. They are attached to long handles, and are used for keeping the floors in order. The supervisors all state that they never heard of a swab blanket being used to cover a patient. One attendant stated that such a blanket was in use at the present time, and pointed it out. Upon examination it was found to be a perfectly clean, single indestructible blanket. But one shortage of blankets had been reported to a supervisor. That was in the spring, on a ward where an unusually large number of blankets had been sent to the wash. There were five blankets short, and these were borrowed from another ward. The blankets used are of good quality. Bed clothing not in use is kept in the clothing rooms of each ward, which are in charge of the attendants. Steam heat is used day and night through the cold weather.

4. *Overcrowding of Patients.*

This is a state of things which exists in every hospital in the State, and for which the hospital officials are in no way responsible. Patients are sent beyond the capacity of the

hospital, and the officials do the best they can under these conditions. No one regrets more than they the being obliged to have patients sleep on the floors. Airing courts are turned into dormitories as far as possible. Unfortunately, in very few cases can two patients be put into one room, on account of the danger, as the overcrowding is almost entirely on the excited wards. In the case of Maggie Piper and Eliza Ann Carr, mentioned in the papers, they were not locked up together in a bath room, as stated; they were in separate rooms, in each of which was a bath tub. They were put there to seclude them, that they might not disturb the other patients, and they had beds, pillows, sheets and blankets like those used by the other patients. This was one of the cases due to overcrowding the hospital.

Careful inspection by the trustees at night on both the women's and the men's side show that the patients have comfortable mattresses and bed clothes, and sleep as soundly and contentedly as those having separate rooms. The class of patients who do not sleep in rooms are those on wards where constant watches are maintained, and where the patients require prompt and constant supervision and attention. This is more carefully and readily given when the patients are under the eye of the night watch. When a patient gets so that he can rest without such attention through the night, his place is given to a patient from one of the rooms who needs such care, and the former is transferred to the separate room. It is the decided opinion of many people that this method of caring for certain patients is of great personal benefit to the patients themselves. The dormitories in the building are each occupied by a number of quiet patients, who are able to care for themselves and do not disturb their fellows.

5. *Rats, Cockroaches and Other Vermin.*

To say that the institution is infested with vermin is utterly false. In any large institution for the insane, demented patients throw food, as well as papers and clothing, out of the windows. These articles are gathered up every day, but when food is thrown out late in the day it remains there over night, and naturally attracts rats and mice about the building. They burrow in the earth, get into the basement, and sometimes

follow the pipes into the wards. Poisons, of course, cannot be used in exterminating them, both on account of the probability that they may die in the building, as well as the danger that some patient may get the poison. Traps are set in the basement, and wherever required, holes when discovered are stopped up, and endless efforts are made to get rid of these pests; and employees are expected to give notice whenever they are seen about the building, so that their number is very inconsiderable. Mouse traps are furnished for all the wards, and if not set and used, it is through carelessness of the attendants. The trustees can say, as the result of careful inspection both by night and day, that there are no cockroaches about the building. Of water bugs there are a few about some of the sinks, but in most of the wards none at all. Borax and like remedies are furnished whenever called for. The condition is very much as it is in many private houses, where warfare must occasionally be waged against such annoyances. The statement that the food is full of vermin is entirely untrue.

6. *Neglect of Patients.*

Several cases are instanced of neglect of patients, and names are given. These cases have all been carefully investigated; and, first, it must be distinctly stated that in all cases the board of private patients is paid directly to the treasurer, never to the superintendent. No money for board of patients, public or private, passes through the superintendent's hands. Of the three cases where it is stated that large sums are paid for care, and no equivalent received, one patient has a private suite of rooms, including room with three windows for herself, a room for her private attendant, and a private bath room. She is quite feeble, and is confined to the bed much of the time. The attendant volunteered to do work in the dining room, which is almost opposite the patient's room. She also sometimes takes out patients on the lawn. This was allowed because she did not have enough to do, and wished to occupy her spare time. The family of the patient knew of it. Another patient mentioned has a room on the infirmary ward, with two windows; has a private attendant, who has done some work on the ward for the same reasons. Her son is entirely satisfied with the

arrangement and the care his mother receives. The third case is also on the infirmary ward. This patient has never paid for nor had a private attendant. She has everything needed done for her. One member of her family lives in town and visits her, and she also happens to be a relative of one of the trustees, who has been attached to her by many years of personal affection, and is a townswoman and personal friend of another trustee; so that her condition and care is a matter of unusual interest to several members of the Board. In not one of these cases is the board so large as the attendants state, by a good many dollars. The other two private patients mentioned are in excited wards. Five dollars a week is paid for each of them; they have rooms to themselves and require a good deal of attention, as they are noisy and violent. They receive far more care than is paid for.

Two cases of sudden deaths are spoken of. One occurred at the Worcester Insane Asylum, and Dr. Quinby is accused of causing this death, when superintendent there, through neglect. This case can be disposed of in a very few words, for the records of the asylum show that the patient died of consumption sixteen months after the doctor left that institution; or, to be exact, she was transferred to the asylum from Danvers Nov. 5, 1890; Dr. Quinby left the asylum to take charge of the Worcester Insane Hospital Nov. 25, 1890; and the patient died at the asylum March 22, 1892, of phthisis. The other case is of recent occurrence. The patient was melancholy, exceedingly resistant of every attention, and finally refused to eat and had to be fed through a stomach tube, which she resisted with all her strength, as she did every other attention. She had long suffered from heart disease, and because of this her face would become purple when resisting. The post-mortem examination showed that her death was caused by heart disease, and also showed no evidence of careless or improper feeding.

7. *Hours of Labor of Attendants.*

The matter of regulating and prescribing the hours of work is a difficult one. It has been under consideration constantly by the State Board and almost annually by the Legislature.

It is impossible to deal with the case according to the meth-

ods in workshops or factories. A separate force is employed to do all the cooking; the patients themselves render much help in serving the meals and in doing domestic work about the wards. The attendants go out for recreation and fresh air with the patients. Abundant hours for sleep are provided. An afternoon and an evening each week are permitted, as well as every other Sunday evening. On the infirmary ward, where the work is more confining, attendants are allowed every other evening in addition to their regular time; and on the excited wards, where the work is harder, they have each week an extra evening out after 8 o'clock; and during July, August and September they all have every other Sunday afternoon, and once a month during the year they are allowed to stay out until 12 o'clock at night, so that they may go to any entertainment if they wish to.

A beautiful and convenient building is in process of construction, where unusual facilities for rest and recreation and for separate meals will soon be furnished for them alone. They are like nurses in our city hospitals, who are amply paid and carefully looked out for, but where it is impossible to regulate the exact hours of attendance; with a few exceptions, a most excellent class of help, coming largely from New England and the Provinces, are glad to obtain employment as attendants, and find the work congenial and not burdensome. They frequently return after an absence for renewal of service, and seek to get their friends and relatives employment at the institution.

With reference to the charge that patients suffered from poor care after the strike, and pandemonium reigned in the excited wards at night after the strikers left, the trustees wish to state that, as none of the night watch struck, all the wards have been in exactly the same condition at night as before the strike. The strikers' places were filled temporarily from other departments. Many of those called in to assist were women who had formerly been attendants, but, because of their superior qualities, had been promoted to other places. They were taken from the marking room, sewing room and laundry. Two former forewomen in the laundry, now living in homes of their own, and one from the farm whose husband has charge there, came to help in the care of the patients. There are now more

attendants than when the strike occurred, and all vacancies will be filled when those engaged arrive. The trustees feel that there can be no better proof of the able management of the institution than the bare fact that twenty-three out of fifty-four attendants employed at the time on the female side left the hospital at once without notice, and that the patients were cared for and the work went on as usual. A poorly managed institution might have been wrecked by it.

The trustees would call attention to the fact that they have made visits at least as often as once a month to the institution, and gone through the wards for the purpose, among others, of finding out if anything is wrong about the management; and that no one of these nurses has ever made any complaint to the Board or to any member thereof, either on such visits or at any other time; and we find that three of these attendants who left had been within two years previously employed as nurses in the hospital, and, after leaving without complaint, returned, and in some cases had sought and obtained employment here for other members of their families.

The two hospitals are of enormous value to the community, and the trustees are glad to say that their earnest efforts will soon secure the establishment of a third, which will use Worcester as a purchasing centre. They now spend a quarter of a million dollars annually in the purchase of supplies. The hospital is the largest water taker, not a manufacturing concern, in the city. It is a very great consumer of gas. It buys the best supplies of every kind, and in so doing enables all householders to be benefited by the sale here of such large quantities by the wholesale dealers. It affords a home near at hand, where the relatives of the rich and poor, the humble and prominent, can be cared for, and can be constantly visited on two visiting days of each week, so that their exact condition and treatment can be accurately known. Special wards for suicidal cases; hospital wards for the sick; a large farm for people able to work, where all the milk is produced; a farmhouse, where laborers among the patients can live and have special privileges; new and commodious quarters for the employees; a splendid home, in process of building, for the nurses,—all make up the most complete equipment in New

England for public charges and private patients. A superintendent, assistant superintendent, eight resident physicians (one a woman), one druggist, ninety-two employees, six supervisors, one hundred and fifteen attendants make up the administrative force. This hospital is known everywhere, and is a noble monument to the liberality of the State and to the care and unfailing devotion in the past of many trustees and of the present and the former superintendents.

The trustees desire to report, as a result of their frequent inspections made previous to the departure of these attendants, and of careful investigation of the truth of the charges and of the management of the hospital, that the charges are without foundation, and that the institution is in every respect admirably managed and conducted by the superintendent and those associated with him, whether as physicians, employees or attendants.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

SARAH E. WHITIN.

FRANCES M. LINCOLN.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

THOMAS H. GAGE.

GEORGE W. WELLS.

ROCKWOOD HOAR.

WORCESTER, Sept. 13, 1902.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital.

I herewith respectfully submit the following report of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, it being the seventieth annual report.

There remained at the hospital Oct. 1, 1901, 1,098 patients, — 528 men and 570 women. During the year 601 patients — 313 men and 288 women — were admitted, 447 patients — 232 men and 215 women — were discharged, and 75 men and 61 women died, leaving at the end of the official year 1,116 patients, — 534 men and 582 women. Of this number, 328 were supported by the State, 611 by cities and towns and 177 by friends. Of the 447 persons discharged, 119, including 4 habitual drunkards (women), were reported recovered, 92 much improved, 80 improved and 154 not improved; 2 were discharged not insane. Five men and 8 women were removed by the overseers of the poor; 19 men and 8 women were discharged to the care of the Board of Insanity, to be removed from the State; 3 women to Tewksbury, 15 men and 33 women to the Worcester Insane Asylum, 22 men and 21 women to Medfield, 11 men and 7 women to Palmer, 3 women to board out and 1 woman each to Westborough and McLean. One woman and 8 men escaped, and were not returned to the hospital or accounted for at the end of the official year.

There remained at the end of the year 18 more patients than at the beginning. The smallest number under treatment on any one day was 1,064, and the largest 1,135. The daily average number was 1,100.75.

The percentage of recoveries, calculated upon the number of discharges and deaths, was 20.41; calculated upon the number of admissions, it was 18.13.

The death rate was 8, calculated on the whole number of patients under treatment; and 12.2, calculated upon the daily average number.

No serious accident has occurred during the year. We have had four cases of diphtheria,—three employees and one inmate. In one case the means of communication was direct, but in neither of the others were we able to trace the source of contagion. Recovery followed in each. There was also a case of typhoid occurring in a male patient, seven months resident at the hospital. The attack was a mild one, and ended in recovery. For this also we were unable to find any local cause. During the winter we had an epidemic of measles among our employees,—fifteen cases in all; and in the spring and summer quite a number of cases of malaria. Aside from these, the general health of the hospital has been good.

Two bills were introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature at its last session, prescribing the number of hours during which the employees of State institutions may be employed. In neither case were the trustees of the institution, or its officers, consulted in regard to the advisability of such legislation, or as to its probable effect upon those under their charge. Both bills passed the House, but failed to secure the approval of the Senate. Understanding that the same or similar measures are to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature, it seems to me proper that some statement should be made as to the conditions which obtain as regards employees in the institutions where this legislation is to be applied, should it prevail,—conditions which I cannot believe to be fully understood by the general public, or by those advocating the above bills.

Every large institution like the Worcester Insane Hospital is a little community within itself. To meet its various wants, it is obliged to carry on all or most of the industries that are found in a small New England town. It has its carpenters, its painters, its masons, its plumbers, its bakers, its engineers, its blacksmiths, its tailors and its storekeeper. It runs a farm of 400 acres and a housekeeping department which supplies the daily wants of from 1,200 to 1,300 people. All of this is outside the hospital proper, with its 1,100 patients and 130

nurses. This requires in the aggregate a large number of employees, but the conditions under which each and all of them are employed differ entirely from those which obtain in the community at large. None of our industries are carried on for purposes of gain, but simply to supply the needs of the hospital. They are part of our daily household work, and this work varies in character and amount from day to day, as all such work must. To bring all employees under the same inflexible rule as to hours would be in many cases to the detriment of the service and to the disadvantage rather than advantage of the employee. On the farm and in most of the mechanical departments patients are employed as assistants, and, as they always make short hours, the actual working time of those having them in charge is correspondingly shortened. In the wards somewhat different conditions prevail. Here the hours in which the nurses are on duty are long. Their work, however, is in most cases light, and they have, beside their daily outings, considerable time practically to themselves. Many of the nurses act as private attendants for special cases. Their duties are largely that of a companion, and are correspondingly light. They are chosen for their special ability to gain the confidence and get along smoothly with the patient placed in their charge, and a frequent change of attendants is always of disadvantage to the patient. Other attendants are in charge of critical cases, where the same difficulty as to change applies. It is a part of the nurse's training to meet the conditions which will confront her when she comes to undertake her chosen work outside of the hospital, and to school herself to submit readily and cheerfully to whatever demands may be made upon her time and energy in a given emergency; but in all cases when the work is specially hard and exacting, provisions are made for extra outings, and the attendant is never allowed to sacrifice her health to her duties. That the nurses as a whole should, however, have shorter hours, has long been felt, and plans have already been made which, when completed, as they soon will be, will not only shorten their hours but give them an attractive home to which they can go when off duty. Legislation in this direction is uncalled for, and would be most pernicious in its effect both upon the hospital and upon its nurses.

In an institution where the various branches of labor are so intimately connected, to attempt to apply a law to one class of employees to the exclusion of the others would be an unending source of annoyance and discomfort. An eight-hour law, applied to all employees of the hospital, would oblige us to double our force in most departments. This, of course, would add largely to the cost of maintenance, but the additional expense would not stop here. It is necessary that most of our employees should live on the premises, and, as we have at present no accommodations for such an additional number of persons, a building or buildings would have to be provided for them. We should be obliged to consider also the unemployed half of our help, many of whom would naturally remain about the premises when off duty, and we should be forced, in self-defence, if for no other reason, to furnish them means for recreation and amusement. From what source is this large additional cost in the running expenses of the institution to be met? Unless the State is willing to provide for this by increasing the price allowed for the board of patients (which under present conditions is hardly to be expected), this additional cost must come out of our present income, — that is, out of the sum now applied to the support of our inmates.

The attitude of the trustees toward the employees of the hospital has always been a generous one, and the management has found them not only ever ready but anxious to provide everything necessary for their health and comfort. It has been their constant aim to make the work of the employees agreeable and attractive, and to reduce their hours whenever the exigencies of the service would allow. They recognize the fact that the success of the institution depends largely upon the character of its help, and to attract and hold the best they have provided them with pleasant apartments and commodious, light, cheerful and sanitary work rooms, and have furnished them with all the labor-saving devices and appliances necessary for carrying on their work to the best advantage. They have provided recreation rooms for the help when off duty, and in worthy cases extra vacations after long service without loss of pay. When sick, they have furnished medical treatment free of cost and often outside the hospital. They have sought, in fact, to do everything possible to make them feel that good

service and faithfulness to duty would be recognized and appreciated at its full value. What is true of this hospital is, in the main, I believe, true of every other hospital in the State; and it would seem, therefore, that the welfare of the employees in these institutions can safely be left to those having them in charge.

Dr. Meyer resigned his position at the hospital in May, to take the directorship of the Pathological Institute in New York. His assistant, Dr. Dunlap, left us at the same time, to take a position in the same institution. This necessitated a certain rearrangement of our medical staff. The direction of the clinical work has been placed in the hands of Dr. Noble, while the laboratory has been put temporarily in the charge of Dr. Hoch. An interesting and valuable series of studies, entitled "Observations upon the elimination of indican, acetone and diacetic acid in the various psychoses," by Dr. Coriat, has been completed and published in the "American Journal of Insanity," Vol. LVIII., No. 4, 1902.

In order to furnish a more liberal supply of ice for the ever-increasing demand of our household, our ice house has been enlarged and doubled in capacity; with this addition we are now able to store 1,000 tons of ice.

The contract for our nurses' home was let May 1, 1902, and the work thereon at once begun. This has been delayed somewhat by a strike on the part of the workmen; but the building is now covered in, and will soon be ready for the interior finish. It will no doubt be completed and ready for occupancy in the early spring.

We were authorized by the Legislature of 1902 to use, for the building of an addition to our boiler house and doing certain other preliminary work necessary to the installing of an electric light plant, \$16,000 of the unexpended balance to our credit after settling our old account, preparatory to entering upon the new system of accounting which went into effect January 1 of this year. This work is now well under way. An additional appropriation will be necessary to complete the work.

At present we have no suitable room for our stenographers and typewriters. A one-story addition in the rear of the administrative building, off the present library, would provide

the needed accommodations, and could be built at a comparatively small expense. I would ask that means for such an addition be furnished.

I wish again to call attention to the need of a morgue, and for rooms connected therewith for our laboratory work. We are unable, in the present situation of our laboratory, under the offices of the executive building, to carry on without offence certain investigations which are necessary in our clinical work and in the study of the specialty.

The current expenses, less the amount received from articles sold, have been \$230,333.22; dividing this by 1,100.75, the daily average number of patients, gives \$209.25 as the annual cost of support, which is equivalent to a weekly cost of \$4.01.

The apparent increase in the cost of support is due largely to the new method of accounting. Formerly all extraordinary expenses for repairs and improvements were excluded in making up this estimate; now all expenses are included except money appropriated for new buildings.

HOSEA M. QUINBY, M.D.,

Superintendent.

WORCESTER INSANE HOSPITAL, Sept. 30, 1902.

LIBRARY REPORT.

Total number of books in library Sept. 30, 1901,	3,838
Books added during the year,	141
Total number of books in library Sept. 30, 1902,	3,979
Total number of books taken out during the year,	6,898
By male patients,	3,914
By female patients,	2,984

During the year only one book was destroyed beyond repair by a female patient.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM

ON HAND OCT. 1, 1902, AND NOT DELIVERED AT THE HOSPITAL.

Apples, barrels,	275	Hay, swale, tons,	5
Apples, cider, bushels,	275	Lettuce, plants,	1,000
Barley, fodder, tons,	5	Mangolds, bushels,	100
Beans, Lima, bushels,	50	Oat fodder, tons,	12
Beets, bushels,	487	Onions, bushels,	600
Cabbages, heads,	10,000	Parsnips, bushels,	400
Carrots, bushels,	430	Pears, bushels,	10
Cauliflower, heads,	1,000	Rowen, tons,	35
Celery, heads,	10,000	Rye, bushels,	25
Corn, broom, pounds,	1,000	Squash, pounds,	50,000
Corn, sweet, dozen,	640	Straw, oat, tons,	4
Corn, fodder, tons,	20	Straw, rye, tons,	4
Egg plants,	100	Tomatoes, bushels,	100
Ensilage, tons,	525	Turnips, bushels,	1,000
Hay, tons,	300		

LIST OF PERSONS

EMPLOYED IN THE WORCESTER INSANE HOSPITAL, SEPT. 30, 1902.

Superintendent, per year,	\$3,000 00
Assistant superintendent,	2,000 00
Assistant physician, per year,	1,000 00
Assistant physicians (three), each, per year,	800 00
Junior assistant physicians (four), each, per year,	400 00
Druggist, per week,	20 00
Assistant in laboratory, per week,	10 00
Steward, per year,	1,200 00
Matron, per year,	600 00
Clerk, per year,	720 00
Treasurer, per year,	500 00
Auditor, per year,	75 00
Stenographers (two), per month,	\$60 00 and 30 00
Stenographers (two), per week,	10 00
Supervisors (three men), each, per month,	\$40 00 to 45 00
Supervisors (four women), each, "	25 00
Marker of clothing, etc., " "	20 00
Seamstresses (four), " "	18 00
Attendants (fifty-three men), " "	\$23 00 to 28 00
Attendants (sixty women), " "	14 00 to 20 00
Night attendants (eight men), " "	25 00 to 28 00
Night attendants (eight women), " "	18 00
Baker, " "	60 00
Assistant baker, " "	30 00
Steward's assistant, " "	30 00
Kitchen men (three), " "	\$25 00 to 45 00
Cooks (two), " "	25 00 and 28 00
Laundrymen (two), " "	30 00
Laundress, " "	20 00
Laundry girls (seven), " "	\$14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (five), " "	14 00 to 18 00
House girls (ten), " "	14 00 to 16 00
Office girl, " "	18 00
Carpenter, per day,	3 00
Painter, per day,	2 50
Mason, per day,	3 25
Mason's helper,	2 25

Plumber, per month,	\$75 00
Engineer, per day,	3 00
Firemen (two), per month,	40 00
Farmers (two), each, per month,	\$60 00 and 45 00
Housekeepers (two), each, per month,	18 00 and 20 00
Farm laborers (thirteen), per month,	25 00 to 35 00
Farm fireman, per month,	30 00
Farm help (five women), per month,	\$14 00 to 22 00
Florist, per month,	45 00
Coachman, per month,	25 00
Expressman, per month,	25 00
Basement and yard man,	28 00
Butcher, per month,	25 00

VALUATION OF PERSONAL ESTATE

SEPT. 30, 1902.

Live stock on the farm,	\$13,996 00
Produce of farm on hand,	13,535 13
Carriages and agricultural implements,	7,206 90
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	35,413 55
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	31,993 00
Other furniture in inmates' department,	24,053 30
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	32,719 09
Ready-made clothing,	2,538 29
Dry goods,	1,573 27
Provisions and groceries,	4,925 28
Drugs and medicines,	410 60
Fuel,	4,726 50
Library,	5,401 44
Other supplies undistributed,	6,848 11
	<hr/>
	\$185,340 46

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit my annual report on the finances of the Worcester Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1901,	\$14,971 61
Received from Commonwealth for support of patients,	27,377 55
from cities and towns for support of patients,	109,951 10
from individuals for support of patients,	53,591 11
from soldiers' relief for support of patients,	1,330 65
from interest on bank balance,	676 02
from farm and farm products,	4,084 74
from sale of tubs and barrels,	146 74
from sale of rags and rubber,	230 68
from sale of old iron and brass,	46 04
from sale of sundries,	489 01
from sales from store,	544 33
from Commonwealth for current expenses,	141,459 19
from Commonwealth from special appropriations,	16,398 64
	<hr/>
Total receipts,	\$371,297 41

EXPENDITURES.

Pay roll,	\$71,879 89
Food:—	
Butter and butterine,	\$7,744 64
Beans,	534 40
Bread and crackers,	489 77
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,195 18
Cheese,	824 86
Eggs,	5,270 21
Flour,	6,924 46
Fish,	2,930 65
Fruit,	2,318 07
Meats,	14,115 28
Molasses,	486 92
	<hr/>

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$42,834 44	\$71,879 89
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$42,834 44	\$71,879 89
Sugar,	4,457 66	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,199 85	
Vegetables,	4,539 47	
Sundries,	3,719 42	
	<hr/>	57,750 84
Clothing and clothing material : —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$867 98	
Clothing,	5,309 84	
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	1,295 03	
Furnishing goods,	1,682 16	
Hats and caps,	188 54	
Leather and shoe findings,	105 21	
Sundries,	135 08	
	<hr/>	9,583 84
Furnishings : —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$4,032 81	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	364 72	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	783 28	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,474 50	
Furniture and upholstery,	2,949 97	
Kitchen furnishings,	348 55	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	87 74	
Sundries,	515 68	
	<hr/>	10,557 25
Heat, light and power : —		
Coal,	\$18,160 88	
Gas,	6,045 03	
Oil,	105 64	
Sundries,	129 35	
	<hr/>	24,440 90
Repairs and improvements : —		
Bricks,	\$674 24	
Cement, lime and plaster,	893 67	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	549 51	
Electrical work and supplies,	509 33	
Hardware,	993 12	
Lumber,	1,831 02	
Machinery,	3,724 64	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	1,241 96	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	3,230 35	
Roofing and materials,	533 17	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	7,517 90	
Sundries,	5,294 92	
	<hr/>	26,993 83
Farm, stable and grounds : —		
Blacksmith, and supplies,	\$559 71	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	934 60	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,494 31	\$201,206 55

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,494 31	\$201,206 55
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,028 01	
Hay, grain, etc.,	7,627 93	
Harness and repairs,	513 48	
Horses,	1,595 00	
Cows,	3,392 00	
Other live stock,	95 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	62 95	
Tools, farm, machines, etc.,	764 47	
Sundries,	690 16	
		17,263 31

Miscellaneous:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$470 59	
Chapel services and entertainments,	547 40	
Freight, expresses and transportation,	357 61	
Funeral expenses,	381 00	
Gratuities,	22 84	
Hose, etc.,	24 50	
Ice,	438 15	
Labor (not on pay roll),	365 24	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	2,054 73	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	376 71	
Postage,	393 26	
Printing and printing supplies,	509 52	
Return of runaways,	79 92	
Soap and laundry supplies,	2,439 48	
Stationery and office supplies,	672 88	
Travel and expenses (officials),	162 82	
Telephone and telegraph,	201 23	
Tobacco,	571 22	
Water,	4,959 71	
Sundries,	2,376 09	
		17,404 90
Total,		\$235,874 76

Paid out of special appropriations,	15,626 11
Receipts paid to State Treasurer,	114,402 13

Total expenditures,	\$365,903 00
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1902,	5,394 41

\$371,297 41

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1902,	\$5,394 41	
Bills due from cities and towns,	28,918 34	
Bills due from individuals,	13,180 43	
Bills due from soldiers' relief,	324 04	
		\$47,817 22
Unexpended special appropriations,	45,667 15	
Total resources,		\$93,484 37

LIABILITIES.

Due for maintenance paid in advance, . . .	\$150 94
for salaries, wages and labor, . . .	6,450 61
for all other current expenses, . . .	13,651 84
	<u>\$20,253 39</u>

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Resolves.	Whole Amount.	Expended in 1900 and 1901.	Expended in 1902.	Balance Oct. 1, 1902.
Administration building extension.	1900, chap. 69,	\$39,998 44	{ \$8,931 59 28,788 24 \$37,719 83 }	\$2,278 61	-
Nurses' home, . . .	1901, chap. 471,	45,000 00	-	14,767 85	\$30,232 15
Electric lighting, . . .	1902, chap. 118,	16,000 00	-	565 00	15,435 00

PATIENTS' FUNDS.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1901,	\$2,064 99
Receipts during year,	1,662 77
Interest on bank balance,	27 33
	<u>\$3,755 09</u>
Expenditures during year,	1,597 34
	<u>\$2,157 75</u>
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1902,	\$2,157 75

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,

Treasurer.

Oct. 1, 1902.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

LEWIS FUND.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1901,	\$1,290 77	
Receipts during year,	78 99	
	<u> </u>	\$1,369 76
Expenditures during year,	\$55 16	
Depreciation of Springfield bond,	60 00	
	<u> </u>	115 16
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1902,		\$1,254 60

Investment.

Springfield bond,	\$1,010 00	
Worcester County Institute for Savings,	244 13	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1902,	47	
	<u> </u>	\$1,254 60

WHEELER FUND.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1901,	\$4,539 86	
Receipts during year,	206 64	
Advance in Worcester National Bank shares,	15 00	
	<u> </u>	\$4,761 50
Expenditures during year,		113 28
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1902,		\$4,648 22

Investment.

Seven shares Central National Bank,	\$770 00	
Three shares Worcester National Bank,	555 00	
Worcester County Institute for Savings,	1,445 86	
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,719 47	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1902,	157 89	
	<u> </u>	\$4,648 22

LAWN FUND.

Balance in Mechanics Savings Bank, Sept. 30, 1901,	\$1,163 76	
Dividends,	46 52	
	<u> </u>	\$1,210 28

MANSON FUND.

Balance in Worcester County Institute for Savings

Sept. 30, 1901,	\$1,272 14
Dividends,	50 88
	<hr/> \$1,323 02

LAND ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1902, \$58 52

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,

Treasurer of Corporation.

OCT. 1, 1902.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 24, 1902.

I hereby certify that I have this day compared the treasurer's statement of disbursements for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, with the vouchers on file at the Worcester Insane Hospital, and find them to agree. I have also inspected the securities representing the invested funds of the institution, and find that their market value is as stated.

GEORGE L. CLARK,

Auditor of Accounts.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the house Oct. 1, 1901,	528	563	1,091	—	7	7	528	570	1,098
Admitted within the year,	313	275	588	—	13	13	313	288	601
Whole number of cases within the year,	841	838	1,679	—	20	20	841	858	1,699
Discharged within the year:—									
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	67	48	115	—	4	4	67	52	119
as much improved,	57	35	92	—	—	—	57	35	92
as improved,	36	43	79	—	1	1	36	44	80
as not improved,	72	80	152	—	2	2	72	82	154
as not insane,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Deaths,	75	60	135	—	1	1	75	61	136
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1902:—									
Viz.: supported as State patients,	186	136	322	—	6	6	186	142	328
as town patients,	286	319	605	—	6	6	286	325	611
as private patients,	62	115	177	—	—	—	62	115	177
Number of different persons within the year,	829	828	1,657	—	20	20	829	848	1,677
Number of different persons admitted within the year,	309	273	582	—	13	13	309	286	595
Number of different persons recovered within the year,	67	48	115	—	4	4	67	52	119
Daily average number of patients:—									
Viz.: State patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	180.47	147.90	328.37
town patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	291.12	311.41	602.53
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.41	109.42	169.83

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1901.												
October, .	20	20	40	14	2	16	5	5	10	523.35	570.00	1,093.35
November, .	21	18	39	19	9	28	10	4	14	516.66	574.83	1,091.50
December, .	33	29	62	11	26	37	6	6	12	520.86	570.64	1,091.51
1902.												
January, .	31	26	57	9	12	21	4	7	11	539.62	572.57	1,112.20
February, .	21	13	34	10	16	26	2	6	8	553.56	569.74	1,123.30
March, .	34	33	67	35	28	63	6	5	11	554.19	565.55	1,119.74
April, .	23	25	48	39	34	73	9	4	13	536.70	561.03	1,097.73
May, .	23	22	45	14	14	28	8	7	15	528.10	557.93	1,086.03
June, .	35	26	61	18	13	31	6	3	9	522.90	556.30	1,079.19
July, .	25	38	63	17	16	33	6	4	10	528.80	565.32	1,094.12
August, .	26	21	47	15	11	26	6	6	12	527.94	579.35	1,107.29
September, .	21	17	38	31	34	65	7	4	11	531.40	581.70	1,113.10
Total of cases, .	313	288	601	232	215	447	75	61	136	—	—	—
Total of persons, .	309	286	595	231	215	446	75	61	136	—	—	—
Daily average, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532.00	568.75	1,100.75

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	267	228	495	—	—	—
Second,	30	41	71	12	13	25
Third,	9	13	22	4	5	9
Fourth,	6	2	8	7	1	8
Fifth,	—	3	3	—	2	2
Sixth,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	313	288	601	24	22	46
Total of persons, . .	309	286	595	23	22	45

4. — Relation to Hospital of Persons admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, .	242	204	446
Former inmates of this hospital only, . .	41	47	88
Former inmates of other hospitals only, . .	25	23	48
Former inmates of this and other hospitals: —			
Danvers,	—	2	2
Danvers and Taunton,	1	1	2
Danvers and Westborough,	1	—	1
Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, .	—	1	1
Massachusetts Hospital for Inebriates, .	1	—	1
McLean,	1	1	2
McLean and Westborough,	—	1	1
Medfield,	—	1	1
Newton Nervine and McLean,	1	—	1
Northampton,	—	1	1
Taunton,	—	1	1
Taunton and Westborough,	—	1	1
Tewksbury,	—	1	1
Ward's Island, Danvers, Taunton, South Boston and Westborough,	—	1	1
Westborough,	—	2	2
Total of cases,	313	288	601

5. — Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	35	33	35	32	70	65
Other States : —						
Maine,	4	6	5	8	9	14
New Hampshire,	8	8	4	6	12	14
Vermont,	4	3	1	3	5	6
Rhode Island,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Connecticut,	4	4	2	1	6	5
New York,	4	2	2	3	6	5
Virginia,	—	1	2	2	2	3
North Carolina,	1	2	—	—	1	2
Georgia,	1	1	—	1	1	2
Florida,	1	1	—	—	1	1
Michigan,	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other countries : —						
Cape Breton,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Canada,	22	23	6	7	28	30
Nova Scotia,	6	7	5	3	11	10
New Brunswick,	4	4	4	3	8	7
Newfoundland,	2	2	1	1	3	3
Prince Edward Island,	1	1	2	1	3	2
West Indies,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Scotland,	5	3	6	5	11	8
England,	18	19	18	14	36	33
Ireland,	116	115	91	97	207	212
Wales,	—	—	3	3	3	3
Norway,	3	3	2	2	5	5
Sweden,	9	10	6	6	15	16
Denmark,	1	1	1	1	2	2
Germany,	5	5	1	1	6	6
Austria,	1	1	—	—	1	1
Italy,	2	2	1	1	3	3
Greece,	1	1	—	—	1	1
Armenia,	1	1	2	2	3	3
Hungary,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Finland,	1	1	3	3	4	4
Poland,	5	5	—	—	5	5
Russia,	4	4	2	2	6	6
Unknown,	44	42	79	77	123	119
Total of persons,	313	313	288	288	601	601

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties) : —			
Berkshire,	—	1	1
Essex,	3	1	4
Hampden,	—	1	1
Middlesex,	93	101	194
Norfolk,	6	7	13
Suffolk,	48	42	90
Worcester,	163	135	298
Totals,	313	288	601
Cities or towns,	313	288	601

7. — Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			UNKNOWN.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	114	85	199	115	98	213	17	37	54	1	1	2	20	7	27	267	228	495
Second, . . .	16	14	30	13	20	33	-	5	5	-	1	1	1	1	2	30	41	71
Third, . . .	5	7	12	3	3	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	13	22
Fourth, . . .	3	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	2	8
Fifth, . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Sixth, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ninth, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals, . . .	139	107	246	133	124	257	18	45	63	1	3	4	22	9	31	313	288	601

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

FEMALES.

Artist,	1	Nurses,	3
Attendant,	1	Operatives,	17
Bookkeepers,	2	Printing presswork,	1
Boxmaker,	1	Table waiter,	1
Clerk,	1	Teachers,	5
Cook,	1	Weaver,	1
Domestics,	71	Unknown,	10
Dressmakers,	3	No occupation,	73
Housekeepers,	57		
Housewives,	37	Total,	288
Milliners,	2		

MALES.

Agent,	1	Carriage trimmer,	1
Assistant buyer,	1	Cigar maker,	1
Bakers,	2	Civil and mining engineer,	1
Barbers,	2	Clerks,	10
Basket maker,	1	Comb maker,	1
Bell boy,	1	Core makers,	2
Bicycle riders,	2	Corset ironer,	1
Blacksmiths,	4	Currier,	1
Bookkeepers,	3	Drug clerk,	1
Boots,	1	Engineers,	2
Boot shop,	1	Farmers,	17
Bottlers,	3	Fisherman,	1
Boxmaker,	1	Gardener,	1
Brick layer,	1	Gate tender,	1
Brickmaker,	1	Grocers,	3
Cabinet makers,	2	Hostler,	1
Carpenters,	7	House painter,	1
Carriage painter,	1	Ironworker,	1

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

MALES — Concluded.

Journalist,	1	Rubber maker,	1
Junk dealer,	1	Rubber workers,	2
Laborers,	53	Sailor,	1
Last maker,	1	Salesmen,	3
Laundryman,	1	Section hand,	1
Liquor dealer,	1	Shoe cutter,	1
Loom fixer,	1	Shoemakers,	3
Lumber dealers,	2	Stableman,	1
Machinists,	13	Steam fitters,	3
Masons,	3	Steam sponger,	1
Mechanics,	6	Stenographer,	1
Melter,	1	Stevedore,	1
Merchant,	1	Stone cutter,	1
Milkman,	1	Students,	2
Milling,	1	Tailors,	2
Miner,	1	Teamsters,	4
Moulder,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Mule spinner,	1	Tutor and clerk,	1
Operatives,	12	Upholsterer,	1
Painters,	5	Waiters,	4
Paper hangers,	2	Weavers,	8
Paper stainer,	1	Wheelwright,	1
Physicians,	2	Wire makers,	2
Police officer,	1	Wire workers,	3
Polishers,	2	Wood turner,	1
Pressmen,	2	Unknown,	23
Printer,	1	No occupation,	37
Railroad section foreman,	1		
Restaurant keeper,	1	Total,	313
Rubber boot maker,	1		

Masturbation,	9	3	12	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	1	3	-
Masturbation and other causes,	15	8	23	-	-	-	2	2	4	10	-	10	-
Menopause,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Menopause and other causes,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
Menstrual disorders,	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	5	-
Opium,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Overwork,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, puerperium or lactation,	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-
Religious excitement,	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Senility,	7	12	19	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	-
Senility and other causes,	5	12	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	5	10	-
Stroke,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Surgical disorders,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis,	23	2	25	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2	-
Syphilis and other causes,	8	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
Tea,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Tobacco,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trauma,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-
Worry,	3	10	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	6	9	-
Unknown,	34	60	94	-	-	-	8	18	26	-	2	2	-
Totals,	313	275	588	-	13	13	81	70	151	87	93	180	4

10. — *Record of Cases admitted within the Year.*

	PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			AGGREGATES.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	313	275	588	—	13	13	313	288	601
Discharged, recovered,	54	23	77	—	3	3	54	26	80
much improved,	24	12	36	—	—	—	24	12	36
improved,	19	19	38	—	1	1	19	20	39
not improved,	21	12	33	—	—	—	21	12	33
not insane,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Died,	32	22	54	—	1	1	32	23	55
Remaining Sept. 30, 1902,	163	179	342	—	8	8	163	193	356
Number likely to recover or improve,	55	57	112	—	7	7	55	64	119

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
15 years and less,	5	3	8	4	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	4	3	7	5	4	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
20 to 25 years,	14	17	31	17	23	40	3	4	7	2	2	4
25 to 30 years,	26	31	57	34	32	66	4	4	8	3	4	7
30 to 35 years,	19	17	36	24	29	53	7	3	10	4	2	6
35 to 40 years,	28	19	47	39	29	68	9	8	17	11	5	16
40 to 50 years,	38	20	58	46	32	78	20	8	28	21	13	34
50 to 60 years,	26	13	39	30	21	51	11	9	20	10	9	19
60 to 70 years,	13	11	24	20	13	33	11	7	18	10	8	18
70 to 80 years,	9	8	17	10	14	24	6	10	16	11	11	22
Over 80 years,	2	1	3	3	5	8	2	1	3	3	7	10
Unknown,	56	59	115	10	1	11	1	5	6	-	-	-
Total of persons,	242	204	446	242	204	446	75	61	136	75	61	136
Mean ages in years,	40.2	38.9	39.3	41.2	40.7	41.0	47.9	49.0	48.4	51.3	55.9	53.6

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	2	2	4	1	-	1	3	2	5
Under 1 month,	68	43	111	16	17	33	84	60	144
From 1 to 3 months,	31	23	54	10	13	23	41	36	77
3 to 6 months,	15	17	32	13	5	18	28	22	50
6 to 12 months,	13	7	20	2	7	9	15	14	29
1 to 2 years,	20	10	30	4	2	6	24	12	36
2 to 5 years,	19	15	34	3	4	7	22	19	41
5 to 10 years,	8	12	20	1	4	5	9	16	25
10 to 20 years,	8	6	14	1	1	2	9	7	16
Over 20 years,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Unknown,	58	69	127	20	29	49	78	98	176
Total of cases,	242	204	446	71	84	155	313	288	601
Total of persons,	239	203	442	70	83	153	309	286	595
Average in years,	1.41	1.85	1.63	.80	2.25	1.55	2.21	4.10	3.15

13. — *Form of Mental Diseases in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATES.						
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DEATHS.			Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
A. — Insane: —																						
Alcoholic insanity, . . .	84	22	106	40	5	45	7	4	11	6	3	9	6	3	9	1	1	2	10	2	12	87
Climacteric melancholia, . .	4	26	30	—	3	3	—	3	3	1	7	7	1	5	6	—	—	4	4	7	11	30
Constitutional inferiority, . .	15	15	30	—	—	—	11	3	14	3	5	8	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Delirium (infectious, toxic and asthenic), . . .	21	16	37	11	6	17	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	9	12	18	
Dementia, præcox, . . .	56	63	119	1	—	1	14	10	24	10	13	23	28	26	54	—	—	2	10	12	16	
Epileptic insanity, . . .	11	8	19	—	—	—	6	—	6	2	4	6	11	5	16	—	—	1	1	2	20	
General paralysis, . . .	46	8	54	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	36	3	39	30	
Huntington's chorea, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Hysterical insanity, . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Imbecility, . . .	7	5	12	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Katatonía, . . .	5	1	6	3	3	6	4	—	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Morbinism, . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Organic dementia, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Paranoïa, . . .	9	27	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Paranoïc condition, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	3	6	9	12	28	40	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Periodic insanity: —																						
Manic, . . .	17	29	46	7	14	21	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	4	12	
Depressed, . . .	12	17	29	3	11	14	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	24	
Circular, . . .	1	6	7	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	
Manic-delirious, . . .	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Depressed-delirious, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Senile dementia, . . .	17	23	40	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	14	18	32	17	
Traumatic insanity, . . .	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Habitual drunkards, . . .	—	13	13	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Not insane, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total of cases, . . .	313	288	601	67	52	119	57	35	92	36	44	80	72	82	154	—	2	75	61	136	307	
Total of persons, . . .	309	286	595	67	52	119	57	35	92	35	44	79	72	82	154	—	2	75	61	136	306	

14. — Discharges, classified by Admissions and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	61	40	101	41	26	67	28	39	67	56	65	121	—	2	2	68	56	124	254	228	482
Second,	3	6	9	12	5	17	2	3	5	10	13	23	—	—	—	6	5	11	33	32	65
Third,	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	4	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	9	19
Fourth,	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
Fifth,	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Sixth,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Seventh,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ninth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total of cases,	67	52	119	57	35	92	36	44	80	72	82	154	—	2	2	75	61	136	307	276	583
Total of persons,	67	52	119	57	35	92	36	44	80	72	82	154	—	2	2	75	61	136	307	276	583

1890,	.	19	38
1891,	.	25	19
1892,	.	30	14
1893,	.	15	30
1894,	.	13	18
1895,	.	12	11
1896,	.	12	22
1897,	.	12	14
1898,	.	11	7
1899,	.	26	19
1900,	.	12	20
1901,	.	22	15
1902,	.	23	22
Totals,	.	342	694

